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6

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LXVII (Nos. 1 to 3)

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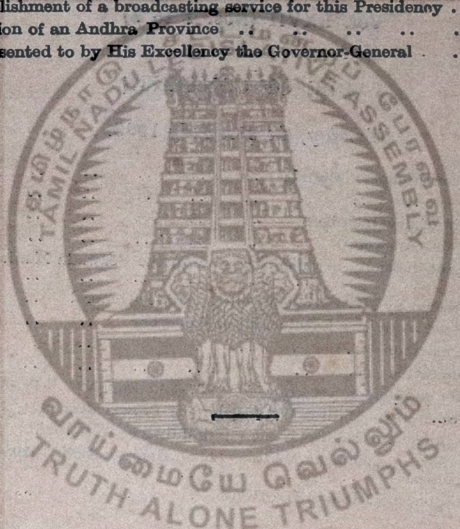
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D. | 12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor. |
| 2. Regulation of betting and gambling. | 13. Government Presses. |
| 3. Prevention of cruelty to animals. | 14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures. |
| 4. Control of poisons. | 15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :— |
| 5. Control of vehicles. | (a) Factories. |
| 6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs. | (b) Settlement of labour disputes. |
| 7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses. | (c) Boilers. |
| 8. Laccadives. | (d) Gas. |
| 9. European vagrancy. | (e) Smoke nuisances. |
| 10. European and Anglo-Indian education. | (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes. |
| 11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards. | 16. Criminal tribes. |
| | 17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments). |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Control of petroleum and explosives. | 3. Arms and ammunition. |
| 2. Central police organization. | 4. Emigration and immigration. |
| | 5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz. |

2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Kt., Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province. | 3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees. |
| 2. Provincial law reports. | 4. Escheats. |
| | 5. Coroners. |
| | 6. Treasure-trove. |
| | 7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps. |
| | 8. Prisons and prisoners. |

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9. Industrial matters included under the following head :
Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme.</p> | <p>10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.</p> <p>11. Minor Ports.</p> |
|--|---|

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Civil law.</p> <p>2. Inventions and designs.</p> <p>3. Copyright.</p> <p>4. Criminal law.</p> <p>5. Major Ports.</p> | <p>6. Shipping and navigation.</p> <p>7. Lighthouses.</p> <p>8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.</p> |
|--|---|

3. The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—</p> <p>(a) Assessment and collection of land revenue.</p> <p>(b) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.</p> <p>(c) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.</p> <p>(d) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.</p> <p>(e) Land improvement and agricultural loans.</p> <p>(f) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.</p> <p>(g) Management of Government estates.</p> <p>(h) Panchayat forests.</p> <p>2. Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.</p> <p>3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.</p> | <p>4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.</p> <p>5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.</p> <p>6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under subsection (1) of section 4 and declarations under subsection (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said subsections appertains to a transferred subject.</p> <p>7. Development of mineral resources.</p> <p>8. Protection of wild birds and animals.</p> <p>9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.</p> <p>10. Provincial gazetteers.</p> <p>11. Agency tracts.</p> <p>12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.</p> <p>13. General service questions.</p> <p>14. Office procedure.</p> <p>15. Secretariat.</p> <p>16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.</p> |
|---|--|

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Geological survey. | 8. Territorial changes. |
| 2. Mineral development. | 9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council. |
| 3. Botanical survey. | 10. All-India services. |
| 4. Survey of India. | 11. Public Services Commission. |
| 5. Zoological survey. | 12. Reforms. |
| 6. Meteorology. | |
| 7. Census and Statistics. | |

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Provincial finance. | 4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts. |
| 2. Pensions. | 5. Central Record office. |
| 3. Local Fund audit. | |

II.—Central Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (a) Defence of India. | 8. Currency and coinage. |
| (b) Naval and Military works and cantonments. | 9. Public debt of India. |
| 2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz. | 10. Savings banks. |
| 3. Relations with States in India. | 11. Indian Audit Department. |
| 4. Political charges. | 12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance. |
| 5. Communications. | 13. Trading Companies and other Associations. |
| 6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations. | 14. Opium (Central questions regarding —). |
| 7. Sources of all-India revenues. | 15. Central Research. |
| | 16. Ecclesiastical. |
| | 17. Archæology. |
| | 18. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform. |
| | 19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere. |

Ministers.

1. The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats. 2. Medical administration. 3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics. 4. Religious and Charitable Endowments. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles. 6. Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas. 7. Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments). |
|--|---|

2. The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture. 2. Civil Veterinary Department. 3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Rope-ways, etc.). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Co-operative Societies. 5. Registration. 6. Weights and Measures. |
|---|--|

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education). 2. Excise. 3. Development of Industries. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Fisheries. 5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens. 6. Pilgrimage within British India. |
|---|---|

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU Garu.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR Avargal.

„ M. DEVADASAN Avargal.

YAKUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

M.R.Ry. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA Garu, B.A., B.L. (on leave),

„ D. DHYRIANATHAN Avargal B.A., B.L. (Acting).

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad cum Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
3 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4 Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5 Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
6 Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Central Districts—Indian Christian.
7 Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
8 Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10 Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11 Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
12 Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13 Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
14 Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
15 Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., v.d., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	EX OFFICIO.
16 Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
17 Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
18 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
19 Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
20 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
21 Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
22 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
23 Harischandrudu Nayudu, A.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
24 Hood, I.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
25 Indriah, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
26 Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
27 Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
28 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
29 Jones, I.C.S., C. E.	NOMINATED.
30 Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
31 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
32 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
33 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
34 Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. . .	NOMINATED.
35 Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
36 Krishnan Nayar, <i>Kt.</i> , The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX OFFICIO.
37 Krishnaswami Ayyar, <i>Kt.</i> , Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	NOMINATED.
38 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
39 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendhrula Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
40 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (<i>Minister</i>).	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
41 Kuppaswami Choudari, J. . .	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
42 Ladden, W. W.	Madras Trades Association.
43 Lakshmana Reddi, G.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
44 Langley, W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
45 Madanagopal Nayudu, R. . .	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
46 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P.	NOMINATED.
47 Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendhrula Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
48 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
49 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
50 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
51 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
52 Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
53 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. . . .	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
54 Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
55 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
56 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
57 Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
58 Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
59 Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A. ..	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
60 Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore N.-M. Rural.
61 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
62 Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
63 Narasimhaswami, D. V., Rao Sahib.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
64 Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
65 Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
66 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
67 Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
68 Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura, Christian.
69 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
70 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
71 Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
72 Pattabhiramayya, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
73 Pattagar of Palayakottai (Rao Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manrادیار).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
74 Peddi Raju, P.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
75 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ..	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
76 Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
77 Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ..	NOMINATED.
78 Raja of Bobbili, The hon. (Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao) (Minister).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
79 Raja of Kallikote (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
80 Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
81 Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (Minister).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
82 Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
83 Ramachandra Reddi, The hon. Mr. B. (President).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
84 Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
85 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
86 Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.	NOMINATED.
87 Raman Menon, K. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
88 Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S.	Madras University.
89 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
90 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
91 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
92 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
93 Rangaswami Reddi, M. B.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
94 Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
95 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.	NOMINATED.
96 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
97 Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
98 Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
99 Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
100 Singam Ayyangar, K.	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
101 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.	NOMINATED.
102 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
104 Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
105 Sreshta, M. S.	West Coast, Christian.
106 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur, R.	NOMINATED.
108 Sriramulu, G.	NOMINATED.
109 Stanes, F. J.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
110 Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX OFFICIO.
111 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam).	South Central Landholders.
112 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
113 Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. G.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
114 Sundara Rao Nayudu, T.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
115 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
116 Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevelly, Christian.
117 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A.	NOMINATED.
118 Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
119 Vasudeva Pillai, V. G.	NOMINATED.
120 Vedachala Mudaliyar, M.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
121 Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
122 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
123 Viswanatha Rao, Rao Bahadur V. N.	NOMINATED.
124 Wright, W. O.	European.
125 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
126 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput.
127 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.)	Southern Landholders.
128 Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
129 Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
130 Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
131 Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
132 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.

Special Member.

133 Ramachandra Bahadur M.	Rao, Diwan	Nominated for the consideration of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Bill.
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வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Fourth Session of the Fourth Legislative Council,
under the Government of India Act, 1919.*

Monday, the 31st July 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The
hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan
Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D.,
I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon.
Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon.
Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Harischandrudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnaya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.

Ladden, Mr. W. W.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,
Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur
A. M. M.
Muthayya Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major
S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanawami Pillai, Rao Bahadur
T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib, Mr. B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopal Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur
T. A.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.

[31st July 1933]

PRESENT :—cont.

Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
 Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
 Shetty, Mr. A. B.
 Simhachalam, Mr. Gade.
 Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
 Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
 Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
 Sriramulu, Mr. G.
 Stanes, Mr. F. J.
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.

Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Rao Bahadur V. N.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members were sworn in :—

- (1) Mr. W. W. LADDEN.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. N. VISWANATHA RAO Avargal.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Control of Vehicles

Bus accident at Nattannur in North Malabar on the 22nd May 1933.

* 1 Q.—B. POKKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether an accident happened on 22nd May 1933 to a bus carrying passengers near Nattannur in North Malabar;

(b) whether the said bus was over-loaded; and if so, by how many;

(c) what the causes are which led to the accident;

(d) how many passengers were injured and in how many cases were the injuries of a serious nature;

(e) whether it is a fact that when the injured persons were taken to the Government hospital, Tellicherry, no medical officer was available either at the hospital or at their residences and that the injured could not be attended to on that account;

(f) whether it is a fact that some of the injured who got admitted in the hospital had to get themselves discharged on the next day and, if so, for what reasons; and

(g) whether the Government have made any enquiries into the matter, and, if so, with what result?

A.—(a) to (g) The Government have no information but they have called for it.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the information has since been received? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ No, Sir.”

31st July 1933]

Police

Transfer of the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram to the charge of Military officers.

* 2 Q.—MR. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to put the Malabar Special Police stationed at Malappuram in charge of Military officers; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which such change has been thought necessary?

A.—(a) The Government have under consideration a proposal to officer the Malabar Special Police by officers seconded from the Indian Army.

(b) The change is proposed on general grounds of efficiency, particularly in view of the fact that the present arrangement results in a shortage of police officers in the ordinary line and adversely affects the training of young police officers posted to special duty with the Malabar Special Police.

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. Member whether there were cases against the present officers of inefficiency on account of which the Government seem to have resorted to this new method of bringing in Army men? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ That is not the case, Sir. I may say that this was a subject which formed one of the Part II schemes for 1933-34. It was passed by the Finance Committee. As a result of it an item was included in the budget memorandum. The note for the Finance Committee has been placed in the Legislative Council Library, from which my hon. Friend will get the fullest information.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether the Government is aware that there has been a strong feeling against this force throughout Malabar and particularly among the Mappillas of Malabar, who have expressed themselves against it in several conferences? Will it not aggravate the situation if military men are appointed instead of policemen to command these forces? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ I do not think it will aggravate the situation in any way.”

MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know if it is not a fact that there is difference between having an army and having police in a place and whether, in view of the fact that the Government is bringing Military officers in place of policemen, it may not be tantamount to having military rule in Malabar instead of having only police stationed? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ No, Sir. Military officers will do exactly the same duties as the Police officers are doing to-day.”

[31st July 1933]

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" May I know, Sir, how many officers are intended to be appointed there and how it will affect the strength of Police officers in the ordinary line? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" All this has been stated in the note that has been placed in the Legislative Council Library."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, whether the present officers have had no military training? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" They might have had. That does not alter the situation."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if these officers are going to be recruited from officers in active military service or from retired Military officers? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" The whole question is now the subject of correspondence between this Government and the Government of India."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, whether they are going to be Indian officers or non-Indian officers—I mean those that are going to be in charge of this special Police? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I have nothing to add, Sir, to what I have already stated."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I say, Sir, if the hon. the Home Member assumes that attitude of not taking this Council into confidence, it will not be very helpful? Are we to be satisfied with these unenlightening answers, Sir? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" May I say again, Sir, that the whole note on the subject has been placed before the Finance Committee which passed the scheme. That note is now in the Legislative Council Library. My hon. Friend has only to read it to obtain full information. This shows that the Government have taken the Council into their confidence. This note, as I said, was first placed before the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee passed the scheme. As a result of it, some items were included in the budget which this Council passed. So the Council has put its seal of approval on the policy of Government relating to this matter."

Forests

Representation of the Catholic Association of South Kanara regarding forest concessions.

* 3 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Catholic Association of South Kanara have represented to the Government the necessity for suspending the order cancelling the concessions granted to villagers in reserve forests including Hosabettu and Todar; and

(b) whether the Government have considered this representation and taken any action in regard to it?

31st July 1933]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The representation was carefully considered but no action was thought necessary.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know, Sir, the grounds on which the Government have come to the decision that no action is necessary in the matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" This decision was arrived at after careful consideration, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" It is just the answer given here, Sir. May I know the grounds on which the Government have based their order? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government think that the people are abusing the privileges granted to them."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that, because the hardships of the people were real, the concessions were granted some time back? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" At the time the privileges were granted, it was specifically stated that if they were abused, they would be withdrawn."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is much harm done by the abuse, Sir? Has it been found that the abuse has resulted in much harm? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The abuse will lead to the total destruction of the forests. That is the only harm."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government have made any independent enquiry regarding the reports received about the abuse of concessions? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Collector was asked to give his opinion in addition to the reports of the departmental officers."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is the hon. Member aware that there is considerable discontent throughout the district in regard to this matter and that it is felt that the harm done is very slight and not proportionate to the very drastic step that has been taken by the Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government know that the harm done is very great. As for the discontent in the district, my friend knows more about it than the Government."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government will be prepared to make further investigation in this matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am afraid not at present."

[31st July 1933]

Land Revenue Administration*Publication of the scheme report in regard to resettlement in South Kanara.*

* 4 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to publish this year the scheme report in regard to resettlement in South Kanara; and

(b) whether the report proposes the enhancement of the rates of assessment; and, if so, by what per cent in the case of wet, dry and garden lands respectively?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not yet received a copy of the scheme report for the resettlement of the South Kanara district. They understand that it is likely to be published shortly.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“ May I know whether representations have been made to the Government asking for the postponement of resettlement operations till the present slump in the prices of agricultural produce goes? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I think we have received some representations.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ Is the hon. Member aware that the prices are going down still further and the distress will be increased considerably? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am not aware that the prices are falling. I believe they are steady.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for figures showing the prices at the present moment and the prices prevailing some months ago and see whether the resettlement can be postponed? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ We receive regularly every week reports of prices.”

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ May I know whether the Government will be pleased to collect the figures and place them before the Council? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ The prices are published in the gazette.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that Japan rice is imported into India? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I believe some rice comes from Japan, Sir.”

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know what steps the Government propose to take in the matter? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I do not think the hon. Member is quite in order in putting that supplementary question.”

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Progress of resettlement in South Kanara.

* 5 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the Revenue resettlement of South Kanara is and when the report is expected to be published; and

(b) whether the Government have come to any decision as to the rate of increase or decrease in the assessment?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 4.

Public Service

Posting of Collectors to North Arcot since 1st June 1933.

* 6 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the names of persons posted for duty as Collectors in the North Arcot district from 1st June 1933 to date and for what periods?

A.—(i) Mr. A. G. Leach, C.I.E., I.C.S.—From 24th April 1933 afternoon to 23rd June 1933.

(ii) Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, I.C.S.—Since the 24th June 1933.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that this year there has been change in the Collectors of North Arcot four times? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any policy underlying the posting of Collectors? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Collectors posted to a district generally stay there for a considerable period unless there is reason for transferring them, for instance, when they proceed on leave.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Do Government realize, Sir, that by the constant transfers of Collectors and District Magistrates the efficiency of the administration of the district suffers? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am not aware that the efficiency of the administration suffers materially in consequence of that. I am not aware that there are such frequent transfers.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Does this list include those posted but who have not joined duty? Is there another list of those posted but who did not join? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice.”

Wireless installations

Scheme, if any, for a provincial broadcasting service.

* 7 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for a provincial broadcasting service; and

[31st July 1933]

(b) whether they have decided to take any action in regard to this matter?

A.—(a) The Government have under consideration certain proposals for preparing a scheme for a Provincial Broadcasting service.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, what proposals are under the consideration of the Government and by whom they have been made?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"There are certain proposals already before the Government but before considering them it may be necessary to take expert advice. The whole question as to how best to settle the scheme is under consideration of Government. We are in communication with the Chief Engineer for Electricity on this matter, and we are going to see whether and on what terms we can get the services of an expert for six months or so, to give us expert advice as to the best line for proceeding with the scheme."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Have the Government considered the desirability of getting advice from Bombay or Ceylon on this scheme of broadcasting? I understand that in Ceylon broadcasting is carried on by the Government very successfully."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"We have not considered that. We shall take note of the hon. Member's suggestion."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. Member also consider the desirability of appointing a small committee to go into the whole question in view of the importance of the matter?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government will also keep that suggestion in view. At present it is not under consideration."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that an association in England has been circulating literature on the subject saying that it is necessary to entertain the villagers in the rural parts of India and that they think of starting a provincial broadcasting station, if necessary?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I believe we have received some brochure or pamphlet on the subject."

Local Self-Government

Orders, if any, of Government on the recommendations made by the Special Officer appointed to examine the financial position of local bodies.

* 8 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have passed any orders in regard to the recommendations made by the Special Officer appointed to examine the financial position of local bodies?

A.—No. The recommendations of the Special Officer are under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether, apart from the recommendations of the special officer, the Government have under consideration any proposals for stabilizing the finances of the local bodies? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government have recently appointed a special staff to consider various alternative proposals but they have not advanced sufficiently far for me to place them before the House."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know how long these recommendations have been under consideration? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Apart from these recommendations, the Government have on their own initiative been considering other alternative proposals. As far as the recommendations are concerned, I think the only important proposal was the restoration of tolls on bullock carts. Other proposals of the special officer are mere palliatives and are not calculated to be of any permanent benefit to the local bodies."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know when orders are likely to issue? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" As I have said, I do not think any orders are likely to be issued on the report of the special officer, but Government are considering other alternatives. I am afraid I cannot give any definite answer as to when final orders will issue."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Is it not a fact that Government have issued a Government Order calling for the opinions of the district boards on the recommendations of the special officer? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know what reports they have got from the districts on the subject? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister give us an idea of the alternative proposals before the Government? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have not got any definite proposals, Sir. Various alternatives are being examined as to whether it will be possible to introduce any measures to stabilize the financial position of local bodies."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Are we to understand that in view of the fact that the Government is not going to issue any orders the labours of the special officer and the cost incurred by Government would be a waste? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I do not think so."

[31st July 1933]

Appointment of Commissioners to Municipalities.

* 9 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Commissioners have been appointed to some municipalities as has been enacted recently;

(b) if so, to which of the municipalities such appointments have been made; and

(c) who has been appointed to each municipality and what previous appointment has he held?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A statement^a is appended.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the Government propose to appoint commissioners for any municipalities not included in this list? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I take it the hon. Member means the list given as appendix to the answer. Proposals to appoint commissioners for Negapatam and Dindigul municipalities are under consideration.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether in respect of Negapatam, the Government have received any resolution passed by the municipal council of Negapatam, asking for the appointment of a commissioner? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister means that the Negapatam municipality passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a commissioner? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ As far as I can remember, that is what I think.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that all that the Negapatam municipality wanted was that they should be helped with the services of a special officer to enable them to collect the long-standing arrears in their revenues? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I am not aware of that. But I expect the commissioner will help them in collecting their revenues.”

Reconstitution of taluk boards on the lines which existed prior to their bifurcation.

* 10 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals for reamalgamating taluks for taluk boards as they originally were before they were bifurcated;

(b) if so, what those specific proposals are and when they may come into being; and

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(c) whether it is a fact that after the bifurcation, work and expenditure have considerably increased but the efficiency and progress have considerably declined?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The bifurcation has to some extent accentuated the financial difficulties under which some of the old taluk boards were labouring and instances have come to the notice of the Government, in which the new taluk boards were unable to meet their liabilities for want of funds. The Government have however no reason to suppose that any considerable decline in efficiency has taken place as a result of the bifurcation.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether any definite proposals are before the Government in regard to these questions? ”

11-15
a.m.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ As stated in the answer, various proposals are under consideration. Under the policy of the new Act the taluk boards have been bifurcated after three years' trouble and expense. It is not possible without giving it a trial to immediately think of far-reaching changes.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—“ In answer to (a) and (b), it is stated no such proposal is under consideration. May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether in the Kistna district he has stopped the elections in respect of certain taluk boards and if so, on what grounds? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Most of the taluk boards which have been bifurcated are not financially self-supporting. For that reason no further bifurcation was considered desirable.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Is the Government aware that by the multiplication of these taluk boards the difficulties of the financial situation are becoming aggravated? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Yes.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ How many of these taluk boards are self-supporting? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Majority.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Are the majority self-supporting or not self-supporting? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ I believe, Sir, the majority are self-supporting.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—“ Sir, the printed answer says that there is no such proposal under consideration, viz., amalgamation of certain taluk boards. But the Minister says that Government have considered the question and have stopped election in respect of certain taluk boards. Which answer is correct? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ The other proposals with regard to the whole question are under consideration.”

31st July 1933]

Police

Transfer of the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram to the charge of Military officers.

* 2 Q.—Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to put the Malabar Special Police stationed at Malappuram in charge of Military officers; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which such change has been thought necessary?

A.—(a) The Government have under consideration a proposal to officer the Malabar Special Police by officers seconded from the Indian Army.

(b) The change is proposed on general grounds of efficiency, particularly in view of the fact that the present arrangement results in a shortage of police officers in the ordinary line and adversely affects the training of young police officers posted to special duty with the Malabar Special Police.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know from the hon. Member whether there were cases against the present officers of inefficiency on account of which the Government seem to have resorted to this new method of bringing in Army men? ”

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ That is not the case, Sir. I may say that this was a subject which formed one of the Part II schemes for 1933-34. It was passed by the Finance Committee. As a result of it an item was included in the budget memorandum. The note for the Finance Committee has been placed in the Legislative Council Library, from which my hon. Friend will get the fullest information.”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government think that the people are abusing the privileges granted to them."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know whether it is not a fact that, because the hardships of the people were real, the concessions were granted some time back? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" At the time the privileges were granted, it was specifically stated that if they were abused, they would be withdrawn."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is much harm done by the abuse, Sir? Has it been found that the abuse has resulted in much harm? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The abuse will lead to the total destruction of the forests. That is the only harm."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government have made any independent enquiry regarding the reports received about the abuse of concessions? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Collector was asked to give his opinion in addition to the reports of the departmental officers."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is the hon. Member aware that there is considerable discontent throughout the district in regard to this matter and that it is felt that the harm done is very slight and not proportionate to the very drastic step that has been taken by the Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The Government know that the harm done is very great. As for the discontent in the district, my friend knows more about it than the Government."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government will be prepared to make further investigation in this matter? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am afraid not at present."

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Land Revenue Administration*Publication of the scheme report in regard to resettlement in South Kanara.*

* 4 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to publish this year the scheme report in regard to resettlement in South Kanara; and

(b) whether the report proposes the enhancement of the rates of assessment; and, if so, by what per cent in the case of wet, dry and garden lands respectively?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not yet received a copy of the scheme report for the resettlement of the South Kanara district. They understand that it is likely to be published shortly.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether representations have been made to the Government asking for the postponement of resettlement operations till the present slump in the prices of agricultural produce goes?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I think we have received some representations."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Is the hon. Member aware that the prices are going down still further and the distress will be increased considerably?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not aware that the prices are falling. I believe they are steady."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for figures showing the prices at the present moment and the prices prevailing some months ago and see whether the resettlement can be postponed?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We receive regularly every week reports of prices."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to collect the figures and place them before the Council?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The prices are published in the gazette."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that Japan rice is imported into India?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I believe some rice comes from Japan, Sir."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member is quite in order in putting that supplementary question."

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Progress of resettlement in South Kanara.

* 5 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the Revenue resettlement of South Kanara is and when the report is expected to be published; and

(b) whether the Government have come to any decision as to the rate of increase or decrease in the assessment?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 4.

Public Service

Posting of Collectors to North Arcot since 1st June 1933.

* 6 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the names of persons posted for duty as Collectors in the North Arcot district from 1st June 1933 to date and for what periods?

A.—(i) Mr. A. G. Leach, C.I.E., I.C.S.—From 24th April 1933 afternoon to 23rd June 1933.

(ii) Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, I.C.S.—Since the 24th June 1933.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that this year there has been change in the Collectors of North Arcot four times? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice.”

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any policy underlying the posting of Collectors? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Collectors posted to a district generally stay there for a considerable period unless there is reason for transferring them, for instance, when they proceed on leave.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Do Government realize, Sir, that by the constant transfers of Collectors and District Magistrates the efficiency of the administration of the district suffers? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I am not aware that the efficiency of the administration suffers materially in consequence of that. I am not aware that there are such frequent transfers.”

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“ Does this list include those posted but who have not joined duty? Is there another list of those posted but who did not join? ”

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I must ask for notice.”

Wireless installations

Scheme, if any, for a provincial broadcasting service.

* 7 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for a provincial broadcasting service; and

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(b) whether they have decided to take any action in regard to this matter?

A.—(a) The Government have under consideration certain proposals for preparing a scheme for a Provincial Broadcasting service.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

MR. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, what proposals are under the consideration of the Government and by whom they have been made?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"There are certain proposals already before the Government but before considering them it may be necessary to take expert advice. The whole question as to how best to settle the scheme is under consideration of Government. We are in communication with the Chief Engineer for Electricity on this matter, and we are going to see whether and on what terms we can get the services of an expert for six months or so, to give us expert advice as to the best line for proceeding with the scheme."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Have the Government considered the desirability of getting advice from Bombay or Ceylon on this scheme of broadcasting? I understand that in Ceylon broadcasting is carried on by the Government very successfully."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"We have not considered that. We shall take note of the hon. Member's suggestion."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. Member also consider the desirability of appointing a small committee to go into the whole question in view of the importance of the matter?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"The Government will also keep that suggestion in view. At present it is not under consideration."

MR. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that an association in England has been circulating literature on the subject saying that it is necessary to entertain the villagers in the rural parts of India and that they think of starting a provincial broadcasting station, if necessary?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I believe we have received some brochure or pamphlet on the subject."

Local Self-Government

Orders, if any, of Government on the recommendations made by the Special Officer appointed to examine the financial position of local bodies.

* 8 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have passed any orders in regard to the recommendations made by the Special Officer appointed to examine the financial position of local bodies?

A.—No. The recommendations of the Special Officer are under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether, apart from the recommendations of the special officer, the Government have under consideration any proposals for stabilizing the finances of the local bodies? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government have recently appointed a special staff to consider various alternative proposals but they have not advanced sufficiently far for me to place them before the House."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know how long these recommendations have been under consideration? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Apart from these recommendations, the Government have on their own initiative been considering other alternative proposals. As far as the recommendations are concerned, I think the only important proposal was the restoration of tolls on bullock carts. Other proposals of the special officer are mere palliatives and are not calculated to be of any permanent benefit to the local bodies."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know when orders are likely to issue? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" As I have said, I do not think any orders are likely to be issued on the report of the special officer, but Government are considering other alternatives. I am afraid I cannot give any definite answer as to when final orders will issue."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Is it not a fact that Government have issued a Government Order calling for the opinions of the district boards on the recommendations of the special officer? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know what reports they have got from the districts on the subject? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister give us an idea of the alternative proposals before the Government? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have not got any definite proposals, Sir. Various alternatives are being examined as to whether it will be possible to introduce any measures to stabilize the financial position of local bodies."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Are we to understand that in view of the fact that the Government is not going to issue any orders the labours of the special officer and the cost incurred by Government would be a waste? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I do not think so."

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Appointment of Commissioners to Municipalities.

* 9 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Commissioners have been appointed to some municipalities as has been enacted recently;

(b) if so, to which of the municipalities such appointments have been made; and

(c) who has been appointed to each municipality and what previous appointment has he held?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A statement^a is appended.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the Government propose to appoint commissioners for any municipalities not included in this list? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I take it the hon. Member means the list given as appendix to the answer. Proposals to appoint commissioners for Negapatam and Dindigul municipalities are under consideration.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether in respect of Negapatam, the Government have received any resolution passed by the municipal council of Negapatam, asking for the appointment of a commissioner? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Yes, Sir.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister means that the Negapatam municipality passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a commissioner? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ As far as I can remember, that is what I think.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that all that the Negapatam municipality wanted was that they should be helped with the services of a special officer to enable them to collect the long-standing arrears in their revenues? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I am not aware of that. But I expect the commissioner will help them in collecting their revenues.”

Reconstitution of taluk boards on the lines which existed prior to their bifurcation.

* 10 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals for reamalgamating taluks for taluk boards as they originally were before they were bifurcated;

(b) if so, what those specific proposals are and when they may come into being; and

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(c) whether it is a fact that after the bifurcation, work and expenditure have considerably increased but the efficiency and progress have considerably declined?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) The bifurcation has to some extent accentuated the financial difficulties under which some of the old taluk boards were labouring and instances have come to the notice of the Government, in which the new taluk boards were unable to meet their liabilities for want of funds. The Government have however no reason to suppose that any considerable decline in efficiency has taken place as a result of the bifurcation.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—“ May I know whether any definite proposals are before the Government in regard to these questions? ”

11-15
a.m.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ As stated in the answer, various proposals are under consideration. Under the policy of the new Act the taluk boards have been bifurcated after three years' trouble and expense. It is not possible without giving it a trial to immediately think of far-reaching changes.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—“ In answer to (a) and (b), it is stated no such proposal is under consideration. May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether in the Kistna district he has stopped the elections in respect of certain taluk boards and if so, on what grounds? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Most of the taluk boards which have been bifurcated are not financially self-supporting. For that reason no further bifurcation was considered desirable.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Is the Government aware that by the multiplication of these taluk boards the difficulties of the financial situation are becoming aggravated? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Yes.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ How many of these taluk boards are self-supporting? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ Majority.”

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Are the majority self-supporting or not self-supporting? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ I believe, Sir, the majority are self-supporting.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—“ Sir, the printed answer says that there is no such proposal under consideration, viz., amalgamation of certain taluk boards. But the Minister says that Government have considered the question and have stopped election in respect of certain taluk boards. Which answer is correct? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—“ The other proposals with regard to the whole question are under consideration.”

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Appointment of Mr. B. Adiseshayya as Election Officer, in addition to his duties as Special Officer, Bezwada Municipality.

* 11 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. B. Adiseshayya has been appointed as Election Officer in addition to his duties as Special Officer;

(b) what salary this post carries; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as Election Officer he is revising the list of voters of the Bezwada Municipality?

A.—(a) & (c) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, who is the Election authority for local board and municipal elections, has appointed the Special Officer of the Bezwada Municipality for the revision of the electoral rolls of the Masulipatam and Bezwada Municipalities.

(b) The Special Officer is paid no additional remuneration for doing this work.

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“Is Mr. B. Adiseshayya appointed as Special Officer or Commissioner?”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“Originally he was appointed Special Officer and subsequently he was appointed Commissioner.”

Resolution of the Salem Municipal Council regarding the admission of Harijans into coffee hotels.

* 12 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Salem Municipal Council has passed a resolution to the effect that permits for running coffee hotels in its area should be issued only to those who would allow access to Harijans as freely as to other sections of the community;

(b) whether the Government have vetoed the resolution; and

(c) if so, the reasons for their doing so?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government cancelled the Council's resolution for the following reasons, viz.:—

(1) the Collector of Salem stated that the resolution is opposed to a large body of public opinion, and considered that while it may not be of any benefit to the non-caste Hindus it may create trouble between them and the caste people; and

(2) in the opinion of the Government the by-law contemplated by the resolution might, if enforced, lead to a riot or an affray.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—“May I know whether any representations were made to the Collector by the public in Salem?”

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“I have no information.”

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Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, whether in the opinion of the Government it is in the competence or not of the municipal council and local bodies to pass a resolution of this nature? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am afraid the Advocate-General has not been consulted. But I believe I am right in saying that it is in excess of the powers of the municipality to try to impose such a resolution."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" The order of the Government is dated 23rd May and there was a three months' interval. Was there any breach of the peace before the Government suspended the resolution? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I believe the resolution has been passed but not given effect to."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether any opportunity was given to the municipal council before the cancellation was decided upon? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir, they were asked to give reasons."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether any steps are taken to ascertain public opinion independently of the Collector's report? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" No, Sir. The Government relied on the Collector's report and also on various petitions submitted to them by the proprietors of hotels."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" In view of the fact that the proprietors are interested parties, could Government not have taken the opinion of the public, who are disinterested? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Government are assured by the Collector that public opinion is not unanimously in favour of it."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether in view of the resolution of this Council throwing open public wells to all classes which resolution was passed in November 1932, by the House, the Government would consider the desirability of vesting the local bodies with the power, if they have not got, to pass such a resolution? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am afraid that according to the view of the Government, this particular resolution does not fall under that category. But, if it is a case of the municipality running a hotel, that body would be able to say who would be admitted and who would not be admitted."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the local bodies are authorized to issue licences to the hotels to ensure the observance of sanitary rules? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" It is stated that there is a risk of affray. There is such a risk in every case. What I want to know is that in view of the larger principle involved and in view of the fact that the

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intelligent public of the country is in favour of the uplift of Harijans, will not the Government be pleased to take the risk of an affray to give effect to the resolution of the Council?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Government do not feel that social reform of this nature could be carried on by coercive measures. They also feel that it is not desirable to act in advance of public opinion."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Are the Government aware that certain hotels do not admit Muhammadans also?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir. Some of the hotels do not admit even caste-Hindus who are Non-Brahmans."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"When Government compelled municipalities to throw open public wells for Harijans why should they not think it fit that the municipalities should compel the hotel-keepers to admit Harijans?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The control over public wells and springs vest in the public bodies and they are maintained at public cost. Hotels are private institutions."

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Is there such a community as Harijan community officially recognized?" (Laughter.)

Medical Administration

Personnel of the Selection Committee for admission of pupils into the Medical School, Rayapuram.

* 13 Q.—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the personnel of the Committee appointed for the selection of candidates for admission into the Medical School at Rayapuram; and
- (b) what the principle followed is in the selection of members of the Committee?

A.—(a) *Ex-Officio Member and President.*

- (1) The Superintendent of the Royapuram Medical School.

Members.

- (2) The Superintendent of the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women, Madras.

- (3) The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

- (4) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Ayargal, L.M. & S., M.L.C.

- (5) Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.B.C.M.

- (6) Khan Bahadur Janab Md. Azizulla Sahib Bahadur, B.A., M.B.C.M.

- (7) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

- (b) The personnel was chosen to represent the two Government Medical Schools in Madras, the Surgeon-General and non-officials.

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Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether Government have issued any instructions for the committee to follow? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" As far as I remember, Government have enunciated the principles under which each community and language area should get representation. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister has satisfied himself that the principles laid down in the instructions issued by the Government were followed? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have not got facts and figures. "

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the Government be pleased to call for facts and figures and satisfy themselves that their instructions have been followed by the committee? "

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is the Government aware that the Indian Christian community is not represented in this committee? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" It is not possible to give representation to each community. I should think since Government have fixed the definite proportion for selection of each community, the interests of all communities have been safeguarded. "

Mr. A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Are the Government satisfied that steps have been taken for the purpose of securing adequate representation for the people of all communities? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir. "

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—" May I know Sir, whether by reason of the high qualifications prescribed for admission a large number of Non-Brahmans and Muhammadans are not able to fulfill the requisite conditions? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have no official information. "

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS:—" May I know whether by reason of the fact that sufficient number of candidates of these communities do not get admission, the Government would consider the question of reducing the qualifications prescribed and reduce the rigour of the school-final class? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" In a few cases, Government have given exemption as to age. I shall bear the hon. Member's suggestion in mind, and issue instructions next year. "

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Control of Newspapers and Books

Publication of inflammatory articles against Viswabrahmans by the Editor, 'Abhinava Saraswati,' Guntur district.

14 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that one Mr. Janapati Pattabirama Sastri of Janapadu village in the Palnad taluk, Guntur district, Editor of the 'Abhinava Saraswati,' a monthly

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journal, has published several inflammatory articles against the Viswabrahmana community and its origin so as to create enmity between Viswabrahmana and Brahman communities; and

(b) the orders, if any, of the Government regarding this affair?

4.—(a) No such articles have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Prisons and Prisoners

Alleged severe beating of Jayadev Kapoor, Lahore Conspiracy prisoner, confined in the jail at Rajahmundry.

15 Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) why Jayadev Kapoor, Lahore Conspiracy prisoner, was severely beaten by the jail authorities in the Rajahmundry jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that both the Superintendent and his wife used to visit the jail; and

(c) whether the jail rules permit her visit?

A.—(a) The Lahore Conspiracy prisoner Jai Dev Harichander alias Kapoor was given 20 stripes for assaulting the selection-grade warder of the Rajahmundry Jail.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to rules 94 and 198 (2) of the Madras Jail Manual. The rules in the Jail Manual do not prevent the wife of the Superintendent of the Jail from visiting the jail as a casual visitor.

Concessions to prisoners in the matter of correspondence.

16 Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that as per jail rules the prisoners are entitled to write letters once in three months and to have interviews with friends and relatives;

(b) whether this rule was followed in Trichinopoly jail;

(c) whether covers or cards were supplied to the prisoners in Trichinopoly jail as per the above rule; and

(d) if only cards were supplied, why covers were not?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 426 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) to (d) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

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Mosquito nuisance in the jail at Madura.

17 Q.—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Inspector-General of Prisons visited the Madura prison when Mr. Howe was in charge;

(b) whether the prisoners complained of the nuisance of mosquitoes to the Inspector-General of Prisons;

(c) if so, what action was taken by the Inspector-General to remove this nuisance; and

(d) if no action was taken, why not?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Irrigation

Repairs to the 'Veeyam' anicut in Ponnani taluk.

18 Q.—Mr. C. KRISHNAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that 'Veeyam' anicut in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, is in a defective condition on account of its state of disrepair; and

(b) whether it is true that it is causing much damage to the crops of neighbouring landowners by the ingress of salt water during the hot season and by obstruction of free flow of water causing floods during the rainy season?

A.—(a) & (b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,250 was approved in 1926 to remedy the then reported leakage in the dam. The Government have no information if the dam is in a defective condition now. A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Public Service

Instructions, if any, to the Madras Services Commission for recruitment of Viswa-Brahmans to the Public Service.

19 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Public Services Commission to take steps in order to see that the members of the Viswa-Brahmana community are properly recruited in the matter of direct appointments to public services?

A.—The hon. Member apparently refers to the Madras Services Commission. The answer is in the negative.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE SUPERSESSION OF THE BEZWADA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move an adjournment motion in respect of the supersession of the Bezwada Municipality, viz., that the business of this House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, G.O. No. 1587, L. & M., dated 25th April 1933, superseding the Bezwada Municipality and appointing Mr. B. Adiseshiah as Special Officer.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have just now received a copy of the Government Order. But the number of the Government Order as given notice of does not tally with the Government Order that has been published by the Government. The Government Order of the Government is No. 1589, L. & M. and the Government Order that has been given notice of by the hon. Member is No. 1587. This Government Order refers to an encroachment in Kattuputhur village, Trichinopoly district. Apart from that, I have to point out that the hon. Member has sought to raise more than one definite matter in this adjournment motion, viz., the supersession of the Bezwada Municipality and the appointment of Mr. Adiseshiah as Special Officer. Not satisfied with that, the hon. Member when he originally gave notice of the adjournment motion also referred to several questions. Evidently, he wants to discuss those questions covering a very large ground and there is no one definite matter that he thinks of discussing. Further, I do not think that there is any particular urgency in moving this adjournment motion. I therefore rule it out of order.”

IV.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce that the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams Act, 1932, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th May 1933.”

V.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I have to announce that the following Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each:—

The Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act	...	...	18th March 1933.
The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act	...	...	28th March 1933.
The Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act	...	...	30th March 1933.
The Madras Commercial Crops Market Act	...	...	30th March 1933.

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The Madras District Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Madras Local Boards (Third Amendment) Act	...	25th April 1933.
The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Act	...	2nd May 1933.

VI.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House that, under rule 3 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be a panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council :—

11-30
a.m.

Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
 „ M. Devadasan.
 „ Yakub Hasan.
 „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.”

VII.—HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. President, I beg to move—
‘ that with a view to appoint a House Committee in pursuance of Standing Order No. 84, this Council do proceed to elect six Members to be Members of the said Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.’ ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I second it.”
 The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation 2 of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-morrow as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary.”

VIII.—DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR 1933-34.

GRANT XIV—POLICE.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—
‘ that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 17,100 under Grant XIV—Police for additional staff for Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, and on account of increased provision under “ Rewards ”’

“ Sir, nobody regrets more than myself that I was not able to place this proposal before the Finance Committee before coming to this Council for the grant. It is due to the fact that as soon as the bank raid

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in Ootacamund occurred and also a clash with the revolutionaries took place in Madras, the Inspector-General of Police brought to the notice of the Government that he required the immediate strengthening of the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in order to combat the activities of this revolutionary movement. After he made his proposals and after they were examined by the Government, I had very little time before I left Ootacamund for Madras to decide whether I should place this demand before the Council this time or next time. As it was a very urgent matter, I had no other alternative but to have it passed by the Cabinet and come to this House. The action I have taken has been justified on account of the unearthing of a plot early last week, and the reason for not following the normal procedure of placing the proposal before the Finance Committee was, as I had said, due to emergency.

"As regards the facts of the case, Sir, I think the note which has been circulated to hon. Members contains ample material which justifies the need for this demand. I should just like, to say something about what happened last week, and in this connexion I would like to read certain extracts from the letter of the Inspector-General of Police to show the urgency of the matter. The Inspector-General of Police in his letter, dated 27th July 1933, to the Chief Secretary to Government says:

"As Mr. Windle has already reported, a conspiracy has recently been unearthed in Madras city, the object of which was to commit dacoity and robbery and murder officials. The conspiracy extended over a number of districts and up to date twenty-three arrests have been made.

"I am afraid I can hold out no hope that this discovery will put an end to plots of this sort. As I have said already in my letter asking for an increase in the strength of the Headquarter and District Special Branches, there is every reason to expect more trouble. Recent events have, I think, justified this prophecy and emphasize particularly the importance of guarding against any possible liaison between the violently-minded in this Province and the more experienced terrorists of other Provinces. This will require great vigilance on the part of the Police. I attach a note by the Headquarter Special Branch which shows briefly how matters stand at present so far as we know.

"It is more than likely that other plots are afoot."

Extract from Note by the Headquarter Special Branch.

"Since the recent incidents in Madras and Ootacamund and the above abortive attempt on the life of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, another conspiracy has been unearthed.

"Information recently received indicated that certain extremist Congress volunteers who favoured the cult of violence were about to commit an armed dacoity in Karaikudi, Ramnad district. They were arrested, and found to be in possession of fire-arms.

"The ensuing investigation has brought to light a widespread revolutionary organization the members of which belong to the districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore in the Andhra districts, to Tinnevely, Madura, Ramnad (particularly Chettinad), Tanjore and Coimbatore in the Tamil districts, and also to Malabar.

"They conspired to collect arms, and did actually procure fire-arms from Pondicherry for the purpose of committing armed dacoities and robberies and assassinations.

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'Among overt acts contemplated were the assassination of Government officials and police officers, the commission of two dacoities in Nellore district, a bank raid and housebreakings in the City and a robbery in Coimbatore district, and a temple theft in Malabar.

'Investigation has been taken up by the Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, and twenty-three members of the organization have already been arrested. Two revolvers, three automatic pistols and a quantity of ammunition have been recovered up to date.'

"This clearly shows the necessity for the demand for which I have come before this House. A grave emergency has arisen, and I request the House to pass this demand."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I second it."

MR. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, if I rise on this occasion to support the motion made by the hon. the Home Member, it is to speak on behalf of the Indian mercantile community who are more affected by such revolutionary activities than anybody else. It is true that our country is on the threshold of further constitutional reforms. However much any country may be agitating for reforms everybody is agreed that there should be peace and safety in the country. Otherwise, without repeating the usual expression 'law and order' I may say, there will be no safety of life and property. Our province has been lucky for years in that that revolutionary activities did not find a congenial soil here. Unfortunately for the last three months we find that a series of revolutionary activities have been spreading in which some misguided youths of this province also have taken part. I am sure it would not take much time before these things are put an end to.

"Sir, the danger to which the province is put to I shall briefly show. We all know the report of the bank raid at Ootacamund. Such a small bank like that cannot afford to have very many armed guards, and in a branch bank you generally find not more than half a dozen persons, including clerks and peons. Especially in commercial towns like Coimbatore there are a number of small banks. Such concerns cannot afford to employ guards. It is true that a big bank like the Imperial Bank can afford to keep an armed guard at very great cost. Other business concerns like nidhis and jewellers' shops who have no guards are also open to the danger of being raided at any time. One person with a revolver is quite enough to keep a number of people at bay and rob a jeweller's shop of a number of valuable articles. This danger will also scare away depositors from going to the banks and depositing money. Thus, business will suffer a great deal. In the interests of the mercantile people, the Government should see that such acts of violence are prevented. So, it is necessary that the Government should make elaborate arrangements not only in the principal towns like Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly but in other places like Karaikudi in Chettinad. The hon. Home Member just now said that these dacoities were aimed at persons carrying on business in various places including Karaikudi. And I know it is also aimed at banks in Madras itself. For instance, the Indian Bank has got four branches in Madras

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itself, in Triplicane, Mylapore, Broadway, etc., and I learn that one of the branches of the Indian Bank was to be raided on a particular day and on the same day, the raiders were to go to Karaikudi. In Karaikudi, there are a number of diamond merchants, and very easily they can visit the diamond shops and take away diamonds worth Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 in a minute, and it is also easier to dispose of the diamonds than currency notes. I am giving this illustration so that hon. Members of the House may realize the danger to which the mercantile community is put. In this connexion, we should congratulate the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the District Superintendents of Police, Salem and the Nilgiris, on the immediate steps they took to prevent the spread of the movement. I am sure a demand like this would be voted unanimously by the House as it is in the interest of the general public."

MR. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, in supporting this motion, I only wish to draw the attention of the Government to one thing, which must be a matter of general opinion in the city and elsewhere. All this sort of revolutionary ideas has been probably instilled into the minds of young people who have been engaged in the recent activities by their association with persons who have been brought in from northern India where this movement has been actually in existence. I am only suggesting to the Government to see that if possible the minds of people who are sent to the jail from our Presidency are not influenced by association with revolutionaries from northern India. I think that as a result of the association of persons who have come out of the jail with such persons, we find this movement coming into our province recently. Otherwise, we have not heard of such things at all in this Presidency till very recently."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose to oppose this demand for the mere reason that just at present the minds of all persons concerned are very much agitated over the recent activities of a revolutionary party working in this Presidency. But, I must confess, Sir, that when the hon. Home Member made this demand I was forced to be reminded of a similar panicky situation which arises in the Madras city itself, from time to time with reference to smallpox. It only requires one or two persons in a division to die of smallpox for the Corporation Council to ask what steps are being taken to cope with the smallpox epidemic. The next day, there will be an army of sanitary inspectors and vaccinators going about the city and asking everybody to vaccinate himself, and even giving doles to those people who are said to be unwilling to get themselves revaccinated. All the same, this kind of panic repeats itself almost every year in Madras, but I have not come across one year when the smallpox epidemic has been effaced. That seems to be the track which the Government also is pursuing now. Additions have been made to the police staff from time to time. The Government may always say that the staff is insufficient to cope with the situation, but it is very difficult for the non-official members at least to criticize their statement for the mere reason that

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they have not sufficient data to go upon before them. But the question is whether it is desirable that Government should treat this outrage and lawlessness as one of political nature? I do not believe that the Madras Presidency at least is contaminated to that extent as to think that they can get Swaraj or Independence by revolutionary tactics. In my opinion, Sir, and I may say in the opinion of others too of great experience, this trouble is due mainly to economic conditions. We have done all our best to impoverish the villages, we have done all our best to see that no employment is offered to persons coming out of colleges, and we have done everything to create disaffection in the minds of educated men. And if the hon. the Home Member will examine the sort of criminals which are now being put up before the courts, he will find that there are more educated men among them than uneducated men.

"Sir, I do not propose to say that the Government can possibly think of other proposals immediately and not take sanction for the amount which they have now asked for to deal with the present situation. But I only submit to the Government that they must not rest satisfied with merely asking the Council or the country to spend more and more money to increase the police staff, but they must find out other ways to get at the source of this lawlessness and try to put an end to them.

"One particular thing which strikes me as contributory to the present lawlessness is exposure of films of a very objectionable and criminal nature. I am afraid the Government have not done anything to exercise stricter censorship over the exhibition of such films. I do not intend to say that we can keep our educated men completely ignorant of the various forms of lawlessness prevailing in other countries. The oriental mind takes much more time to assimilate such things than the more civilized countries would seem to. I would therefore take advantage, if I may say so, of the lethargy of the oriental mind and say that they are not exposed to the dangers of copying these undesirable examples of lawlessness exhibited in these films.

"Further I should consider the unsympathetic attitude of the Government with regard to the redress of economic grievances is greatly responsible. These grievances have got a great deal to do with lawlessness. If lawlessness should increase hereafter I must lay the blame at the door of Government, particularly in the case of educated men who resort to lawlessness. Therefore, while I am not opposed to this demand, I shall only place these matters for the earnest consideration of Government and ask them not to be merely satisfied with increasing the police staff from time to time whenever there is exposure of a plot or conspiracy. I do not intend to suggest that there is any motive other than that of efficiency of the executive officers, but there is a tendency always in the heads of departments to ask for increase of establishment and increase of expenditure in those departments whenever there is a chance of doing so; and unearthing of a plot is a very convenient or perhaps the most effective method of making the Government yield to the demands of the executive heads."

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* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—“ Mr. President, I rise to support the demand before the House. Coming as I do from the Nilgiris, I have to bring to the notice of you, Sir, the raid that took place in Ootacamund during the season time which cast such gloom over the station and created such scare among the inhabitants there.

“ Ootacamund is a sanatorium and the seat of the Government for a portion of the year and many princes and rich people resort to it at that time. Never in the history of Ootacamund was such a raid known. Even sacred places like the Tiger Hill have been made the resort of these revolutionaries. Many sadhus used to visit the Tiger Hill, but now no one goes there. Moreover it is not the commercial classes only that sustained losses in the recent raid, but every law-abiding citizen was also affected. Therefore the public must be thankful to the police for the timely action they have taken, and I am sure Government will make proper arrangements whereby these raids may not recur in future either in Ootacamund or in any district of the Presidency.”

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“ I strongly support the demand for grant moved by the hon. the Home Member. We ought to put down this terrorism with a strong hand. But I take exception to the reference made by the Kumara Raja of Chettinad to Madras youths. Among the districts affected as mentioned by the hon. the Home Member, Madras, was not at all mentioned. Even Chettinad was mentioned, but not Madras. Madras Presidency was kept moderate by the series of ministries that were at the helm from time to time as they were satisfying the grievances of all communities. The strength of the Madras Government and the working of the reforms depended upon the co-operation of the various communities. I am sorry to note, Sir, now there is reaction. They do not know that the strength of Government depends upon the contentment of the communities. If they know that, we need not fear for all the finding of revolvers. Communities will take care of them. Heads of departments, especially the Europeans, want efficiency. In the name of efficiency they want to weaken the Government. The Principal of the Presidency College who draws his pay from the tax-payers' money (the College itself is maintained by the tax-payers' money) wants efficiency at the cost of educational progress of various communities. In the Presidency College they want efficient boys to make a show so that their college is run very efficiently. Why should they not take moderate students and coach them to be more efficient as other colleges do? I appeal not only to the Principal of the Presidency College, but to every European here to see that every community is satisfied.

“ Now, Sir, as for Madras youths when there was terrorism in Thambu Chetti street it was the youths of Madras who assisted the police in arresting the terrorists. This moderation in politics is the work of the anti-communal party that was occupying the Treasury Benches so long.

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. President, if I rise to participate in the debate over this demand for grant for police, I do so not with a view to mitigate the importance of the situation that seems to have arisen in our province on account of various reasons which all of us are aware of, but it is in order to express the general feeling in our province that in taking up measures that the Government desire to take in order to root out what they allege to be terrorism coming into this province as in other provinces they have in some cases so done it, and they may do it in an increasing manner hereafter, as to take away the liberties of people of this province. We know what is happening in Bengal and we have heard of what is happening elsewhere. In the name of freeing the land from terrorism, innocent people have been terrorized to a very large extent, and people who might not have dreamt of any association with those people who are responsible for terrorism are also arrested or treated in a manner which makes their life impossible in any place which might have been inhabited by any gang of terrorists. The question I wish to ask is whether the police have any definite system or are they adepts in the art of finding out a criminal before they resort to the various means of reaching him. Sir, they are not in my opinion efficient people. The police ought to be trained in such a manner as to be able to deal with the situation without harassing a large number of people who are to all knowledge innocent. Then the other thing is this: instead of merely dealing with the situation as it appears from time to time, Government will have to make some introspection; they will have to consider and find out what the root cause of the situation is. There is no doubt that we are, as the Kumara Raja of Chettinad said, on the threshold of further reforms in this country. Every one who has been following carefully the proceedings of the Select Committee in England will certainly not have any more illusion with regard to what he expects that this country is going to get. I think this is one of the causes for the agitation and unrest that is prevalent in this country, and also the way in which leaders in this country are dealt with and insulted by the authorities.

"And then, Sir, in our province, if there is any cause more than another for the growth of this unfortunate movement of terrorism, it is due to the fact of our economic structure that has been established in this country by this very Government.

"They ought not to have lightly meddled with the economic structure of this province. In every country in the world the Government pay a great deal of attention to the problem of unemployment, whereas in our country and particularly in our province, even though non-official members on all possible occasions urge the Government to tackle the problem of unemployment especially among the educated classes, they have been indifferent to it and do not want to have anything to do with it.

"I would like to emphasize what my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, said that it is on account of the influence exercised on the

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minds of our young men in jails by the persons brought into our jails from other provinces that these things have happened. I hope it will be possible for the Government to root out lawlessness and terrorism from our province; but in doing so they ought not to become panicky and accuse and harass innocent people. I hope that the Government will utilize this money in such a manner that it will be to the interest of the public safety and freedom and liberty to the people of this province."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Mr. President, no lengthy speech is at all required in support of this motion. Already there has been much eloquence shed upon this. What I wonder is that in these days of economic depression is it indispensable to spend more money upon this department. For one thing our Presidency has won a name for moderation and sanity. It is a well-known fact that our Presidency is not a breeding ground for either rebels or revolutionaries. In fact, everybody knows that it is an exotic plant to our Province. Of course there might be incursions now and then from other parts of India of hot-headed young men. What I fear is what might result from the activities of the members of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I am afraid there is a plethora of men in that department. Not having any legitimate work to do, they seem to be intent on raiding the houses of even people who are known for their loyalty, to wit, of course our own colleague, Mr. Sriramulu, in the West Godavari district. Sir, I belong to a district which adjoins West Godavari. People know very well that his entire community is loyal and that he, as an individual has made a name for loyalty. In the days when there were disturbances, our friend organized meetings of loyalists and instilled the spirit of loyalty into the masses and the classes. And what is the reward he has got? His own house was raided in connexion with the find of a revolver in the Council House itself. So, what I would request the hon. the Home Member is to work fully the man power that is already in the department and if really there is any absolute necessity for any additional staff, he may increase it."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, I had no idea of speaking on this motion of the hon. the Home Member, but, after the speeches of my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai and the Mayor of Madras, I thought I should also say something about another side of the question. Sir, we are not here supporting any revolutionary propaganda or any revolutionary activity being carried on in this province. As several hon. Members have stated, our province has been immune from revolutionary activities hitherto and it has now been contaminated. But shall we not pause to consider whether the remedy that has now been proposed by the Government is the remedy most suitable for the disease? Have we diagnosed the disease properly? What has the Madras Government done to diagnose or cure the disease that is becoming rampant not only in other provinces but in this province as well? It is true, Sir, as the hon. Member for the City of Madras has stated that there has been the unearthing of one or two

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conspiracies. But the question now is whether the appointment of an additional staff is necessary. I ask the hon. the Home Member in all seriousness whether the mere appointment of an additional staff will save the situation. Now, what is this additional staff? Is it really necessary in the circumstances? The present staff, as is explained in the note, consists of three inspectors, six sub-inspectors and six head constables. What is it that is asked for by the hon. the Home Member? He wants the addition of four inspectors, ten sub-inspectors and six head constables. That means, he wants more than double the existing staff. Sir, it has been the practice with several departments, if not with the Police department, whenever there is any urgent or special circumstance, to appoint or depute special officers for the purpose of investigating something that is outside the ordinary routine. Why should we now deviate from that practice and go in for such a huge staff at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000 recurring? Is this justified from the economic point of view? Sir, we are dealing with the moneys of the rate-payers. We know with what difficulty taxes are being collected and with what difficulty the ryots pay their taxes. Keeping that in view, I ask the House to consider whether such circumstances as have been pointed out in this note, justify our granting such a huge staff as more than double the one that is at present employed. The hon. Member's note itself gives away the whole case for which he stands. It says:

'The fact that revolutionary movements have been in existence for some time past in this province has been brought into prominent notice this year by active manifestations . . .'

It is only after these manifestations occurred that the police came to know that there was something going. Is that the way the police should do their duties? After something happening the police come and say: 'Here is an event.' Should not the police be more alert and discover these things before they take practical shape. This is not the way in which the Criminal Intelligence Department should go about their business. They, on their part, should show some intelligence. Now, far from showing intelligence, they have shown the absence of it. Lower down, the note gives more detailed confessions. It says:

'The significant feature of these outrages is that their discovery was mainly due to fortunate accidents and that the police were unaware of the existence of these secret activities until they had actually made themselves publicly manifest.'

Nothing could have been more self-condemnatory than this that the police force which had three inspectors belonging to the Political Intelligence Department, six sub-inspectors and six head constables, were not able to discover anything and that they had to wait for some fortunate accident—perhaps unfortunate for those fellows that are caught. If that is what is meant by the efficiency of the police, I can't see what purpose will be served by increasing the staff. If this police force would not discharge its legitimate duties in the detection and prevention of crime, I say, Sir—and I do not think I shall be contradicted in that statement—that even if you appoint forty more inspectors instead

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of four, and one hundred more sub-inspectors instead of ten, the evil will still be there. The police will not discover these things. They will become aware of these things only after some fortunate accident has taken place. If this is the way in which we are going to solve the situation, I think we are going about it in a wrong way and applying a wrong remedy. I do not think, Sir, there is any justification at all for our increasing the staff in the mufassal to the extent asked for. In the mufassal, the present staff consists of 10 sub-inspectors, 87 head constables and 48 constables and it is now proposed to increase it to 19 sub-inspectors and 95 head constables. I think the increase proposed is the result of exaggerated view of the situation. The remedy for the present situation lies, in my opinion, in the Government striving hard to bring into existence the proposed reforms as early as possible. Provincial autonomy which has been promised time and again is merely receding. This has undoubtedly created a very large amount of discontent particularly after the Indian Members who were concerned with the Joint Parliamentary Committee have returned to India and do not propose to go back. That has created a very grave situation. And the refusal of the Viceroy to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi has further aggravated the situation. Now, instead of remedying this situation, if you are going merely to add to the existing strength of the police force, I do not think it will serve any useful purpose. The whole question of conspiracy of a revolutionary kind has to be further investigated before increasing the staff. Further, the circumstances do not justify this colossal increase. Besides, there is no urgency for this. The conspiracy has been unearthed, as stated, by an accident; and the same inspector or sub-inspector who is now in charge of the case, might continue the investigation with extra assistance if necessary. There is enough staff in the Crime branch of the Political Department to unearth or proceed with the investigation of such conspiracies. Moreover, we do not know what is going to turn out of this conspiracy, whether it is going to be proved that there is a real conspiracy or whether it is going to be proved that it is a faked charge. The question is more or less sub judice and it is not safe to presume. The result remains to be seen. Apart from that, I would earnestly appeal to the hon. the Home Member not to waste public funds on the mere authority of the Inspector-General of Police, when he says that the situation is grave and the staff has to be strengthened. The Inspector-General of Police as a Police officer administering the Police Department will only look to one side of the question; but the hon. the Home Member who is responsible to this House and to the public ought to consider the other aspects of the question as well. In these days when the Government is sending out many men from the services, under Retrenchment Rules, when there is retrenchment all over and when the departments which have to be paid moneys for nation-building activities are being starved by the hon. the Finance Member, it is hardly just or fair that we should go in for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,000. It is possible that the appointment of one or two inspectors or sub-inspectors on special duty would fully meet the needs of the situation. Perhaps that is all that is just now required.

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"Then, Sir, there is a vague promise held out by the hon. the Home Member in the explanatory note that of these four additional inspectors, ten sub-inspectors and nine head constables, two inspectors, four sub-inspectors and six head constables will only be temporary additions. I would request the hon. the Home Member to say definitely for what period these people will be appointed and how long their services will be required. Very often we have had experience of temporary additions to the strength of a service becoming in the course of a short period additions of a permanent nature and thereafter necessitating increased salaries and further re-organizations and so on. We do not want that such a thing should happen in this case also. It would therefore be very helpful if the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to tell us for what definite period he wants these four inspectors and six sub-inspectors. It is not enough for our purpose to be merely told that a certain proportion of them will be on a temporary basis. As I said, we do not want these temporary additions to become permanent, nor is it to be anticipated that revolutionary activity will become a permanent feature of this province. We cannot rely much on these vague statements and certainly not when it pertains to the Police department where most of the additions start temporarily and then in no time become permanent.

"It is usual with them to start with temporary additions and then they result in permanency. Once again I reiterate that mere additions to the strength will not solve the situation. The Government must do something substantial to conciliate public opinion. There have been recently grave offences, grave robberies and grave dacoities. We know one or two advocates in Madras city lost their property in their houses in broad daylight. Even till to-day the Crime branch has not been able to detect anything in spite of the best help offered by the parties concerned. To my knowledge in one case alone some two or three thousands of rupees have been lost. In spite of your having a very big staff in the Crime branch composed of experienced Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, nothing has been done. I do not think that mere addition to the strength of the police is going to serve any useful purpose, in view of the fact that neither the existing men, nor the men to be appointed will be able to detect any crime unless they are brought face to face with incidents when they occur. I consider this expenditure as a waste of public money on services which are not needed at present and for which there is no such great urgency at all. Even if there is necessity for some staff, there is not justification for such a huge staff being employed at this juncture. As I said before, no purpose would be served by a mere addition of the staff suggested. In my opinion one or two officers of experience could be put on deputation or special duty for proceeding with the further investigation of this conspiracy, so that its root causes may be revealed and the offenders brought to book speedily. This will more than justify the present need."

12-15
p.m.

MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"We in the Madras Presidency are quite unaccustomed to these revolutionary activities. Recent events have

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

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shown that even in our Province revolutionary activities have been going on and, as my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai has pointed out, at the very headquarters, viz., Ootacamund in broad daylight the daring act of dacoity was committed so that it sent a thrill of horror throughout the Province. Events in other parts of the Province have given rise to a reasonable suspicion that one or two revolutionary parties are trying to get hold of our Province. I believe that no hon. Member of this Council is prepared to give any sort of encouragement, either direct or indirect, to revolutionary activities. The only question the Council has to consider is whether the proposal now put forward by the Government will to any extent help to put down the revolutionary activities prevailing in our Province. In the very nature of things these activities which have not been curbed till now are of a secret and clandestine character and to curb these activities a watchful and alert police force is necessary. To prevent any danger to life or property, and also to nip the movement in the very bud a strong and efficient police force is necessary. In these circumstances the proposal made by the Government is a very modest one. There is not even one Sub-Inspector in the Criminal Intelligence Department branch for every district in our Province. Under the present proposal it is proposed to increase the staff in the Criminal Intelligence Department branch so as to bring out a net-work of watchful public servants all over the Province who may be on the look out for the starting or the beginning of any revolutionary movement. To put down or curb such activities will be of great service in the cause of law and order, and I do not think any money of the Government could be better spent than in putting down revolutionary movements in our Province. I therefore think that the Council will be unanimously of opinion that the proposal put forward by the Government is a necessary proposal and that it will receive support from all sides of the House."

* The hon. SIR MAHOMED USMAN:—"I should like to congratulate this House generally on the spirit of co-operation and sense of responsibility shown on this demand. But I regret that one or two speakers on the Opposition tried to justify the revolutionary movements by saying that the remedy proposed in this demand will not destroy the root cause. I do not think anybody can justify this unjustifiable movement at all for any cause whatsoever. Leaving aside all these, very little criticism has been advanced as regards the demand itself. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, wanted to know whether we could not carry on the work for which the money is required with the existing police staff. I may assure the House that Government went into this question thoroughly and found that it was impossible. Unless a special staff is given things are bound to suffer and we will not be able to combat this movement."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Sir, this question raises very very important issues. I heard the hon. the Home Member to say that he heard somebody in this House speaking in justification of these revolutionary movements. I do not

[Mr. Yakub Hasan]

think anybody has done so. I do not think that I could allow this remark to go unchallenged. I do not think anybody in this House tried to justify the revolutionary movement."

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"My hon. Friends Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar and Mr. Basheer Ahmed said that there is a root cause for the revolutionary activities and that the Government should remove it. My position is that this movement could not be justified. This is an unjustifiable and inhuman movement. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, also said that we should try to censor the cinema films. I would certainly draw the attention of the Inspector-General to this. As regards the searching of my hon. friend Mr. Sriramulu's house, the moment it was brought to my notice that the police were in the wrong I did not hesitate to apologize to the hon. Member. The Chief Secretary wrote to him as follows:—'With reference to your letter to the hon. the Home Member, dated 11th May 1933, regarding the search of your house by the police, I am directed to say that the action taken by the police was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the Police which the Government regret and which they feel sure will not recur.' I may also say that Mr. Sriramulu was sent for by the District Magistrate who explained the position to him and I think he was satisfied with that."

"I have nothing further to say except to appeal to this House and the public to co-operate with the Government in combating this movement."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate but for the remarks made by the hon. the Home Member. I may assure the hon. the Home Member that we on this side of the House are as much against terrorism as anybody else. But it is rather unfortunate, as my hon. Friend who preceded me said, that such words should have fallen from the lips of the hon. the Home Member, because I feel that neither my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti nor my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed tried in any way to justify the movement. On the other hand they were only saying why the movement existed. I do not think that means they wanted to justify the movement, nor were they against the movement being put down. What they said was that as long as the constitutional agitation remained and as long as it was put down by repressive legislation, it might drive the people underground and that might result in terrorism. So I may once again assure the hon. the Home Member that neither my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti nor my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed said anything in justification of the movement."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I am very glad to accept that assurance."

The Demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

[31st July 1933]

IX.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS WILD ELEPHANTS' PRESERVATION ACT, 1873 (BILL No. 7 OF 1933).

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Wild Elephants' Preservation Act, 1873 (Bill No. 7 of 1933)^a and move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

"In the present Act, provision is made for the destruction of male wild elephants, but there is no provision for the destruction of female wild elephants in waste or forest lands. Under the Act such destruction is absolutely prohibited. It has been reported that the number of elephants has much increased in recent years and a considerable amount of damage has been done by them especially in Coimbatore district. It has been recommended that power should be taken to destroy female elephants in waste or forest lands under a licence issued by the Collector of the district. This Bill is to enable such a licence to be issued. We have also taken this opportunity to amend section 4 so as to make it clear that no licence is required for persons such as gun bearers and trackers who assist licensed persons to shoot male elephants."

T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I do not move the motion given notice of by me."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 4 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

X.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS NURSES AND MIDWIVES ACT, 1926 (BILL NO. 8 OF 1933).

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Nurses and Midwives Act, 1926 (Bill No. 8 of 1933)^b and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

"In doing so, I wish to say that the object of this Bill is to modify the constitution of the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council to a certain extent by making it more representative of the nursing profession and also to see that the Public Health Department is represented on the Council. The Government are reducing the number of members to be nominated by the Madras Medical Council from 2 to 1 and allowing the Trained Nurses Association and the Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association of India (South India branch) to elect one representative each. This is the main object of the Bill."

The hon. Sir. M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

^a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th April 1933.

^b Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1933.

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*Mr. V. T. ARASU:—Mr. President, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:— 12-30 p.m.

- (1) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
- (2) Mr. C. Basu Dev.
- (3) Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (4) Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayaramma.
- (5) Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
- (6) Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (7) Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
- (8) Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
- (9) Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
- (10) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
- (11) Mr. G. R. Premayya.
- (12) Mr. W. W. Ladden.
- (13) Mr. E. Conran Smith.
- (14) Mr. P. V. Krishnaiah Choudary.
- (15) The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman.
- (16) Mr. V. T. Arasu.

“Sir, it may appear that this Bill is a very short one and need not go before a Select Committee. I should like to state as briefly as possible why I have moved that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. From the constitution of the Madras Nurses and Midwives Council I find that there has not been all these years a single Indian Nurse or Midwife on the council. I am conscious that some machinery should be provided by which Indian Nurses and Midwives can secure some representation on this body. From the latest list of nurses and midwives, published by the Registrar of Nurses and Midwives, I find that out of a total number of 780 nurses about 235 are Vernacular trained and 545 are English trained. Even among the number of English trained nurses, I believe there are about 100 Indian nurses and midwives. From the list of midwives published by the same authority for 1933, I find that out of a total number of about 1,660 midwives, 1,232 are Vernacular trained and about 428 are English trained ladies. In the latter category also there are large number of Indian ladies. When there are so many nurses and midwives, it is a sorry spectacle that no Indian lady has till now been successful in getting a seat on the council of this body. Therefore it is but meet that some provision should be made in this Bill to provide adequate representation for this large number of Indian nurses and midwives. With these remarks I move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the members whose names I have already read out.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“I second it.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

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XI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, FOR A CERTAIN PURPOSE (BILL No. 9 OF 1933)

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I introduce a Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.”

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ Clauses 1, 2 and 3 are for the vote of the House.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I speak on the clauses now? ”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ If the hon. Member has got any definite amendments to the clauses, or if he is opposing any of the clauses, he can speak now. Otherwise, I am afraid he will not be in order.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ May I speak on the motion? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ If the hon. Member wants to make any suggestions, he can make them on the motion that the Bill be passed into law.

“I will now put clauses 1, 2 and 3 for the vote of the House.”

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law.”

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—“ I second it.”

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—“ Mr. President, I rise to oppose the motion made by the hon. the Chief Minister. If I do so, I must not be misunderstood as being opposed to the principle underlying the Bill. I only want to elicit some information from the Government.

On such questions as the one now before us, it is usual for the Government to come forward and say at every stage that they have asked for reports from the Collectors to ascertain whether the country is really prepared for such reform. I want to know whether in this case the Government have ascertained the views of the Collectors and if so I should like to know what their views are and whether they have reported in favour of this amendment. Only this morning, in reply to a question on the subject of throwing open coffee-hotels in Salem to all classes, the hon. Minister said that they referred the matter to the Collector and he reported adversely and on the basis of the report they rescinded the resolution of the Municipal Council of the town on the subject. I therefore want to know definitely from the Chief Minister

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[Mr. V. T. Arasu]

whether on this question also he has ascertained the views of the Collectors of the districts and found that the public opinion was in favour of such a reform."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILL:—"Sir, although it is not specifically stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Government have satisfied themselves that the time is now ripe for bringing the Local Boards Act into line with the District Municipalities Act. No doubt, hon. Members are aware that in the past several attempts were made to enact a provision similar to the one contained in the Bill before us but all those attempts were not successful. As regards consultation with the Collectors, I may state for the information of my hon. Friend that this subject was discussed at the Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund. The Government have satisfied themselves that public opinion is now ripe for the introduction of such a measure."

The question that the Bill be passed into law was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

The House adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 1st August 1933.

XII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

a 1. G.O. No. 1241, L. & M., dated 28th March 1933, fixing the term of members of district and taluk boards in Kistna district.

b 2. G.O. No. 311, Development, dated 11th March 1933, recording the Audit Report on the accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the year 1931-32.

b 3. G.O. No. 319, Development, dated 14th March 1933, recording the Audit Report on the accounts of the Chenai Nair Exploitation Division for the year ending 31st March 1932.

b 4. Proceedings of the sixth meeting of the Finance Committee, dated 10th March 1933.

b 5. G.O. No. 297, Development, dated 9th March 1933, recording the Audit Report on the accounts of the Forest Utilization Division for the year ending 31st March 1932.

a 6. Notification regarding the supersession of the Bezwada Municipal Council.

a 7. G.O. No. 1415, L. & M., dated 10th April 1933, fixing the date of retirement of members of certain panchayats.

a 8. G.O. No. 1475, L. & M., dated 17th April 1933, notifying the constitution of certain taluk boards in the Kistna district.

b 9. G.O. No. 320, Finance, dated 1st May 1933, regarding the constitution of Public Accounts and Finance Committees for 1933-34.

a 10. G.O. No. 1476, L. & M., dated 17th April 1933, extending the term of members of district and taluk boards in Kistna district up to 25th June 1933.

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c 11. *Lists on posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending the 31st March 1933.*

a 12. G.O. No. 1936 (13-S), L. & M., dated 13th May 1933, fixing the date of retirement of members of the Kistna District Board.

b 13. G.O. No. 519, Development, dated 1st May 1933, recording the Audit Report on the accounts of the Mount Stuart Working Circle for 1931-32.

b 14. G.O. No. 524, Development, dated 2nd May 1933, passing orders on the Audit Report on the accounts of the Nilambur Valley Forests for 1931-32.

a 15. G.O. No. 1982 (14-S), L. & M., dated 13th May 1933, fixing the date of retirement of members of certain panchayats.

d 16. G.O. No. 430, Development, dated 4th April 1933, passing orders on the Collector's report on the working of the Kancha system of grazing in Nellore district.

a 17. G.O. No. 2238, L. & M., dated 7th June 1933, exempting the motor car belonging to His Highness the Maharaja (Holkar) of Indore from tax.

e 18. Report from the District Medical Officer, Nellore, with reference to the answer given to question No. 753 at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd March 1933.

b 19. G.O. No. 630, Development, dated 27th May 1933, recording the Audit Report on the accounts of the Cinchona Department, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1932.

b 20. Report of the Madras Public Works Establishment Committee, 1932-33.

a 21. G.O. No. 2605, L. & M., dated 1st July 1933, exempting certain motor vehicles from payment of tax.

b 22. G.O. No. 2412 (38-S), L. & M., dated 19th June 1933, extending the term of members of the Bezvada, Nuzvid and Bandar Taluk Boards.

f 23. Statement of action taken on resolutions passed during the third session of the Fourth Madras Legislative Council.

g 24. G.O. No. 1217 L., dated 5th June 1933, regarding the scheme for a high level channel at Mulapadu, Kistna district.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Printed separately.

c Printed as Appendix II at pages 47-48 infra.

d Vide Appendix III at pages 48-50 infra.

e Vide Appendix IV at page 50 infra.

f Vide Appendix V at pages 51-52 infra.

g Vide Appendix VI at page 53 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 9 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st Ju'y 1933, page 20 supra.]

Serial number and name of the municipality.	Name of the Commissioner.	Previous appointment held by the Commissioner.
1 Bezwada ..	M.R.Ry. B. Audiseshayya Garu ..	Tahsildar.
2 Coimbatore ..	" K. Ramavarmaraja Avargal ..	Deputy Collector.
3 Kumbakonam.	" A. S. Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal.	Superintendent, Revenue Secretariat.
4 Madura ..	" S. Samuel Pillai Avargal ..	Deputy Collector.
5 Ootacamund ..	Saiyid Muhammad Nakhuda Sahib Bahadur.	Do.
6 Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. B. Undeswaraswami Avargal.	Tahsildar.
7 Salem ..	" R. D. Paul Avargal ..	Deputy Collector.
8 Tanjore ..	" V. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal.	Tahsildar.
9 Trichinopoly ..	Mr. H. C. M. McLaughlin ..	Deputy Collector.
10 Tuticorin ..	M.R.Ry. L. R. Venkataraman Avargal.	Do.
11 Nandyal ..	" N. R. Sambandam Pillai Avargal.	Revenue Officer, Salem Municipal Council.
12 Saidapet ..	" K. P. Kandaswami Pillai ..	Revenue Officer, Ootacamund Municipal Council.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 45 supra.]

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF POSTS ON Rs. 500 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE CREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH 1933.

PERMANENT.—Nil.

TEMPORARY.

(1) Extension of previous sanctions.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem. RS.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
Finance Department— Additional Secretary to Government for the revision of the scales of pay.	Pay in the regular line in the I.C.S. plus special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem.	Extended up to 15th April 1933.	
Additional Assistant Secretary to Government for the revision of the scales of pay.	500—50—800	Extended up to 15th May 1933.	

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TEMPORARY—cont.

(1) *Extension of previous sanctions—cont.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
Law Department— Assistant Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.	500—50—800	Six months from 30th January 1933.	To assist the Under Secretary, Law (Draft- ing) Department.
Law (General) Depart- ment— Additional Sub- Judge, Tanjore.	650	From 1st Jan- uary 1933 to the summer recess of 1933.	

(2) *Posts newly created.*

Public Works Depart- ment— Executive Engineer.	625—1,375	Four years from 16th March 1933.	For the execution of the Kistna East Bank Canal Scheme.
Public (Special) Depart- ment— (1) Collector ..	2,500 plus £30 overseas pay.	From 26th Jan- uary 1933 to the end of the Delhi Session of the Assem- bly.	Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., was appointed to be on special duty as a nomi- nated member of the Assembly.
(2) Collector ..	2,500 plus Rs. 300 overseas pay.	From 31st Jan- uary 1933 to the end of the Delhi Session of the Assem- bly.	Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S., was appointed to be on special duty as a nominated member of the Assembly.

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 45 infra.]

G.O. No. 430, Development, dated 4th April 1933.

In pursuance of an undertaking given by the Hon'ble the Law Member in reply to a question asked by Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1931, a report was called for from the Collector of Nellore on the working of kancha system of grazing in that district. The Collector, after personal enquiry in as many as thirty-four villages in the Udayagiri, Atmakur and Rapur taluks, submitted a report to Government giving a very fair account of the attitude of the villagers towards the system as distinct from the administrative point of view. The Government have carefully considered the report in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests and are pleased to pass the following orders,

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2. One of the complaints brought forward against the kancha system was that it is more costly to the average cattle-owner in the village than grazing on the permit system. The Government are informed that the rates levied by the kanchadars are slightly higher than those levied by the Forest Department under the permit system. The grazing available in the kanchas is however much better both in quality and quantity than that provided in the forests where the permit system is in vogue and this will more than compensate for the small increase in the fees charged by the kanchadars. If the villagers feel that the kanchadars are making undue exactions, it is open to them to form themselves into a panchayat or a co-operative society and take the lease jointly in their own names. This will prevent kanchadars from exploiting the ryots, and as far as the regular fees are concerned it does not appear that the grievance is a real one.

3. Another complaint brought against the kanchas system is that the kanchadars show preference to foreign cattle-owners at the expense of local cattle-owners. The Government understand that the extent of some of the kanchas is larger than is required for the cattle in the immediate vicinity, and that the kanchadar is apt to admit cattle from elsewhere to make it easier for him to pay the lease amount, which, in the interests of revenue, has to be based on its area. The Chief Conservator of Forests suggests that the difficulty can be overcome by insisting, as a condition of the lease, that permits for foreign cattle should not be issued until the 1st October by which date all local owners would have purchased their permits. He also suggests that Rangers may be explicitly instructed not to issue foreign permits until a week prior to 1st October and after satisfying themselves that permits had been issued to all local cattle. The Government accept the suggestion and direct that it be adopted and its results watched.

4. Another almost universal complaint against the system is that the kanchas are closed to grazing for five months in the year at a period when the cattle can get no grass anywhere else. The closure is from 1st May to the 30th September and is enforced to secure the maximum yield of grass and to ensure its regeneration. The Government are advised that it is not desirable to allow the first flush of tender grass to be grazed and thereby damage its further growth. It is also reported that there are extensive unreserves and zamindari forests to which the villagers can send their cattle when the kanchas are closed. The Forest Department has also opened up some "pentas" (chiefly in the hills behind the kanchas) where grazing and penning are allowed during the period of closure, though these are not easily accessible to villages situated far away in the plains. The Government are not therefore convinced that a strong case has been made out for throwing open the kanchas for grazing throughout the year. As it is, however, represented that the period of closure is longer than is actually necessary for the regeneration of the grass, the Government direct that it be reduced from five to three months (1st July to 30th September).

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5. A further complaint made against the system is that, unlike the permit system where the whole division is open to grazing, grazing under the kancha system is restricted to the particular kancha for which a permit is taken. The circumstances of the two cases are, however, distinct. It is well known that the grazing in ordinary divisions covered by permits is frequently of a sparse and scattered character, and that the effective area, i.e., the area in which grazing is adequate, often constitutes only a small part of the total area to which the permit applies. The supply of grass in kanchas, on the other hand, is comparatively ample, and the effective area usually corresponds closely to the nominal area covered by the lease. In the circumstances, the Government do not think there is much force in this objection. The Government do not therefore consider that any hardship is caused by the restriction.

6. It was also represented to the Collector that the tyranny of kanchadars is worse than that of the forest subordinates against which there is always the remedy of appeal to higher authorities, while the kanchadar is irresponsible in his actions. The remedy for this appears to be in the hands of the villagers themselves, who can combine to take the leases and oust the kanchadars. The Government see no reason to alter the system to save the villagers from the consequences of their own negligence or inability to act in unison.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. H. SLATER,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 45 supra.]

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT (P.H.) DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 753 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd March 1933, the following report obtained from the District Medical Officer, Nellore, is laid on the table:—

[Legislative Council question No. 753 answered on 23rd March 1933.]

Kanigiri hospital is a very small hospital with an average attendance of 100 patients per day of whom the average attendance of females is 34. There is not sufficient work even for one sub-assistant surgeon and the appointment of another lady sub-assistant surgeon is superfluous.

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 45 supra.]

STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN ON RESOLUTIONS PASSED
DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
1 That this Council recommends to the Government that the communities now called Madiga, Chakkiliyan, Mathanga, Gosangi, Adi-Jambuva (including Kommu, Chindu, Mastingu) be hereafter entered in Government records as Arundhathiya with the suffix of 'Ayya Garu' or 'Ayya Avargal.'	5th August 1932.	Orders were issued in G.O. No. 3351, Law (General), dated the 10th September 1932.
2 That this Council recommends to the Government that the names of the communities now recorded as Kammalans, Kamsalins and Thattans be hereafter entered in Government records as Viswa-Brahmans with the suffix of 'Achariyar Avargal' or 'Acharyulu Garu' to the names of the Tamil and Telugu members respectively, and the honorific prefix of 'Brahma Sri' instead of 'M.R.Ry.' according to the prevailing custom except in cases where a desire in writing is definitely expressed otherwise.	1st November 1932.	Orders were issued in G.O. No. 315, Law (General), dated the 27th January 1933.
3 This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee of both officials and non-officials not exceeding five in number to enquire into and report on the alleged atrocities committed by the Nattars of Devakottai subdivision of the Ramnad district on the depressed classes in June and July 1932.	1st November 1932.	In the absence of any further reports of trouble from the area since July 1932 the Collector of Ramnad, Mr. J. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., who was previously Labour Commissioner, was in December 1932 asked to report on the then state of feeling in the area and as to whether the compromise effected by the previous Collector was working satisfactorily. He has reported that the bitterness between the parties is subsiding and that, provided agitators do not stir up further trouble, there is no reason why the parties should not maintain friendly relations on the basis of the compromise. The agitators have been warned and are being watched and the Collector has suggested to them ways in which they may do constructive work for the Adi-Dravidas. In the circumstances the Government see no need to appoint a committee since the appointment of a committee may serve only to revive dead or dying animosities.

[31st July 1933]

Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
4 "This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased—	1st November 1932.	The Legislative Council proceedings connected with the resolution were forwarded to the Government of India.
(1) to recognize the strong and growing public feeling in the Hindu community that disabilities hitherto imposed by usage on certain classes of the community in regard to social intercourse and common worship at temples, should be removed and justice rendered to them, (2) to take advantage of the great impetus given in this respect by the settlement arrived at, at Poona and the Bombay Conference, among the leaders of the communities and the consequent agitation in the country that places of public worship should be thrown open to the so-called depressed classes, and (3) to bring up legislation setting at rest and removing, if necessary, the doubts and disabilities which trustees and other persons holding authority in the administration of Hindu temples feel in regard to throwing them open to the said classes, with necessary safeguards for the making of regulations for maintaining order and cleanliness in temples and also the performance of ceremonies according to the usage of the temple."		
5 Remission in fasli 1342 of at least 12½ per cent in the existing rates of assessment of ryotwari lands in the Presidency.	24th January 1933.	For reasons given in the Press Communiqué, dated the 17th February 1933, the Government were unable to accept the resolution, but decided to explore all possible avenues in order to improve the marketing of produce both within the Presidency and outside it. The Government, however, continued to observe the trend of prices in the various districts of the Presidency and in G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated the 15th March 1933, they have directed that in those districts where the resettlement rates were introduced in or after the year 1918-19, the collection of two annas in the rupee of the land revenue due in the current fasl should be suspended.

31st July 1933]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the Table of the House at page 45 infra.]

G.O. No. 1217 I., dated 5th June 1933.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1928 the following resolution was carried:—

“ That this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department Officers to investigate into the schemes of high-flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres of Ellore Canal.”

2. The Government referred the matter to the Chief Engineer, who, in July 1928, reported that so far as levels were concerned the excavation of the channel was not practicable, but that the scheme might be feasible if gauge readings at the site of the off-take of the proposed channel were sufficiently high to permit the requisite draw-off from the river floods. The river was gauged in the floods of 1929, 1930 and 1931, and it was found that only on 7 days in 1928, 15 days in 1930, and 24 days in 1931, the river rose above the level + 68, which level is considered necessary for commanding the lands in question. On these statistics, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation considers and the Irrigation Development Board agrees that the supply will not be sufficient for the scheme for a high level channel at Mulapadu. There is no alternative suitable site above or below this point. Accordingly the Government direct that the scheme be dropped.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

N. GOPALASWAMI,
Secretary to Government.

